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GREAT BRITAIN.

MARCH, 1866.

SHANGHAI.

	Tea lbs.	Silk lbs.
Shanghai	933,809	
Shanghai	687,640	
Shanghai	945,900	
Shanghai	1,116,300	
Shanghai	864,600	
Shanghai	848,900	
Shanghai	1,039,900	
Shanghai	950,400	
Shanghai	1,191,400	
Shanghai	999,600	
Shanghai	1,132,800	
Shanghai	746,800	
Shanghai	612,400	
Shanghai	1,095,800	
Shanghai	605,900	
Shanghai	868,500	
Shanghai	1,018,800	
Shanghai	823,900	
Shanghai	675,500	
Shanghai	952,100	
Shanghai	804,500	
Shanghai	937,500	
Shanghai	319,500	
Shanghai	731,300	
Shanghai	818,500	
Shanghai	550,000	
Shanghai	836,300	
Shanghai	909,600	
Shanghai	1,031,400	
Shanghai	1,130,300	
Shanghai	1,067,100	
Shanghai	627,700	
Shanghai	778,900	
Shanghai	968,200	
Shanghai	399,400	
Shanghai	1,344,200	
Shanghai	908,400	
Shanghai	575,100	
Shanghai	449,200	
Shanghai	883,300	
Shanghai	923,600	
Shanghai	1,278,300	
Shanghai	1,058,900	
Shanghai	800,800	
Shanghai	944,400	
Shanghai	959,500	
Shanghai	845,500	
Shanghai	495,400	
Shanghai	1,186,500	
Shanghai	1,436,200	
Shanghai	1,165,800	
Shanghai	429,900	
Shanghai	1,243,700	
Shanghai	895,100	
Shanghai	861,600	
Shanghai	48,766,800	1,167

JAPAN.

	Tea lbs.	Silk lbs.
Japan	317,100	67
Japan	300,000	
Japan	193,800	
Japan	312,500	
Japan	89,300	
Japan	1,812,200	67

TOTAL.

	Tea lbs.	Silk lbs.
Total	109,483,100	59,014
Total	112,507,700	36,009
Total	3,017,600	22,915

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The China Mail.

VOL. XXII. No. 1101.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 22d MARCH, 1866.

PRICE, \$15 PER ANNUM.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 22d MARCH, 1866.

MARRIAGES.

At St John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 21st March, by the Rev. John Wilson, R.A., Acting Colonial Chaplain, WALTER ROBERT HENRI, Asiatic Bank Corporation, to ALICE, eldest daughter of the Rev. David Arnot, D.D. of the High Church, Edinburgh.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Our news from the North is literally nil; it is a pity that arrangements are not made by which we might get news regularly from Shanghai; for as a general rule three or four steamers arrive in the course of a couple of days, and then we are left for five or six more without advices. The past week has not afforded any very exciting incidents, as regards home or colonial news.

We are glad to see that the Naval authorities are fitting up some of the spare gunboats laying off the dockyard, and we hope before long to see a small squadron of them steaming out of the harbour on a cruise against those pests the pirates who hardly leave us a week without having some audacious outrage to record. We have frequently heard the senior naval officer, Captain NOLLOTH—blamed for having so few gunboats in commission, but perhaps people are unaware that he has not absolute discretion in the matter, and we believe that it was only by means of the strongest representations that the Admiralty were induced to allow more gunboats to be commissioned. This is one improvement on the part of the Imperial government, and we now call for assistance from the Colonial legislature so that piratical gunboats may be prevented from entering the harbour, except in tow of a gunboat. Attention has already been called to this subject in our Evening issue in which we published a copy of a Government Notification of the year 1844, which expressly states that all junks and boats shall be registered, and shall, on entering the harbour, be boarded by the harbour authorities. It is a great pity that this regulation was repealed, for if carried out we should not deserve the scandal which now attaches to the colony of allowing armed junks to anchor off Green Island or West Point and quietly "spot" vessels as they sail out of the harbour. The legislative council have no need to draw out a new ordinance to meet the difficulty, for the Government Notification in question, issued by Sir HENRY POTTINGER when Governor, and dated 2nd March 1844, embraces every point of the case.

The sanitary state of the Colony at present forms a very fit subject for discussion and examination, and a very interesting report of the medical board which sat in 1864, has appeared in our contemporary's columns. Although not publicly announced, we believe a Sanitary Commission has been formed, to consider the best steps which can be taken to improve the sanitary condition of the Colony, and we should strongly recommend the Commission (with Sir RICHARD at its head), to commence by taking a walk to the block of Chinese houses below Tank Lane, and inspecting *of* the picturesque but open drain which flows down the hill, and which waits anything but "breezes from Araby" to the inhabitants of Caine and Robinson Roads. From these they might visit the Thieves quarter in Taipingshan, and the purlies of the Gap. These places are no doubt unknown to two-thirds of the inhabitants of the colony, but we think it right to point out the dens and drains, which make us all gasp and sicken during the warm weather.

Some further discussion has taken place with respect to the Coolie trade in general, and particularly that from Macao; another victim to coolie outrages on board the emigrant ships, has gone to his last home since our last issue, viz: the Captain of the *Hongkong*. A correspondent writing to us from Macao, tells us that he has visited the barracks, and that they are light, airy, and comfortable, and that the inmates are under no manner of restraint; we imagine that the faults of the system lie deeper than this, and that in many instances even if no kidnapping takes place false representations are freely made use of, to induce the Chinese to engage themselves as emigrants; our correspondent also states, that the Governor of Macao, is doing all in his power to bring to justice, and punish all who infringe the laws of coolie emi-

gration. Since our last issue, we have heard of another mutiny at Batavia on board the coolie ship *Josefina e Almira*, one of the finest ships employed in the coolie trade; full particulars have not come to hand, but we hear that several of the coolies were shot by the captain and officers.

The left wing of the 9th Regiment sailed for Japan on Tuesday, and from the alacrity with which they marched, down to the pier from which they embarked, and the frequent cheering which took place as the different boats left the wharf one would fancy that the thoughts of the change must be agreeable to them; we envy them enjoying the genial summer of Japan, when we think of the suffocating summer which is already upon us.

The weather during the past week has been very "undecided," some days having been very close and sultry, others pleasant and cool; the last two days have been of the former description, and we are now making up our minds for hot weather, and we shall soon commence donning white clothes and solar topees, and make it the great object of our lives to keep ourselves from quite melting away.

If an appeal, *ad misericordiam*, could ever be tolerated, from an Editor to the Public, it would certainly be admissible under the circumstances in which we are at this present moment writing. The Thermometer is standing at 80°; but that is no fair indication of the amount of discomfort to which we are subjected from the oppressive heat of the weather; a vapour bath is nothing to the state of the atmosphere just at present, and to add to our discomforts a gang of stone masons are busy under our windows preparing stone for a sewer or something of the sort about to be constructed down the length of Wyndham Street—at least so says the Chinese overseer we have just consulted on the subject—and the din is ceaseless and overpowering, rendering anything like steady thinking entirely out of the question. The memorandum before us on the desk embodies a sketch of the present number of the *China Mail*.—With one exception the articles indicated in that memo are already in the hands of the printers and need no further attention on our part: we have but one column more to indite and that must be on some "social" question. Which of the many "social" questions open for discussion shall we select as the subject of our present articles? We might, very appropriately, just at present enter upon the discussion of the social question *par excellence* the "social Evil" as developed in Hongkong under the operation of ordinance No. 12 of 1867. The Colonial Surgeon's report published in the Gazette of Saturday last, calls the particular attention of the authorities to this question, from a sanitary point of view. The report sent in by Dr MURRAY for the year 1864 and commented on in the columns of the *Evening Mail* at the time, entered very fully into the question of the advantages and defects of the Ordinance above referred to, and expressed the hope that an amended Ordinance on the subject would stop up the loop holes through which it had been found possible and easy to evade. The very salutary restraint imposed by that Ordinance on the actions of a certain class of the Chinese female community. The year 1865 passed away however, without anything having been done to remedy the evils pointed out by the Colonial surgeon, and now, as we learn from that gentleman's lately published report, the naval and military authorities complain that their men suffer and suffer severely from the carelessness which permits unlicensed and therefore unsupervised establishments of that nature to exist in the Colony. Under the new regime we hope to have something done in the matter; we do not wish to see the licensing system done away with entirely as some would have it.

We approve of it, because we believe that without it matters would be in a much worse position than they are. But we are desirous of having the provisions of the ordinance so fully and so strictly enforced that the existence of an unlicensed house and therefore of one free from medical supervision should become an impossibility.

We might very fitly select that as the subject of our article, but we will not for many reasons—the most important of which is that we are desirous at the present moment of protesting against a social evil from

the effects of which we are now suffering and suffering severely. We allude to the stone cutting nuisance; how is it that contractors, whether working for the government or for private individuals are permitted to have their stone shaped in the public thoroughfares. From morning till night for many a long year, the neighbourhood of Wyndham street has never been free from this nuisance. The click of the stonemasons chisel and the dull unmusical thud of his iron headed hammer has been every minute in our ears. If they had only been drilled to strike in time and together it would be endurable. Our ears might become accustomed to, perhaps, eventually pleased by the monotonous regularity of the stroke. But as it is, it is unbearable even by a less sensitive organisation; there is no necessity for the stone being cut, or faced on the ground where it is required for use; it might as well be carried there after being prepared in the neighbourhood of the quarry as before. There is some saving we presume to the contractors by the method adopted, but we see in this no reason why such an intolerable nuisance should be borne with, and we therefore protest against it thus publicly on the ground of its being an unendurable and by no means necessary nuisance both to ourselves and others.

MUCH has already been said, by the home and local press, relative to the absurd system of economy practised by the War Office authorities with reference to military matters in this command. Our contemporary, the *Daily Press* has given many illustrations of the absurd system established and insisted upon by the divinely gifted incompetents of Pall Mall; but we have had recently brought to our notice a circumstance that out herods Herod; and were it not that the information which has reached us, is from a source that we know to be trustworthy, we should hesitate to give it publicity. Truth has been oftentimes declared to be stranger than fiction, and the statement we are about to make known to our readers, is one that we are sure will call forth, but one sentiment—that of ridicule and condemnation.

In December last there were five officers occupying quarters in the Garrison Hospital at this Station! The duties of these officers were exclusively confined to the establishment in which they were residing, and no inconvenience to the Public Service had ever arisen in consequence of their being so located; on the contrary, many advantages resulted from the arrangement, which had been in existence for many years. Orders were received from home that they should vacate the rooms in their occupation and that those rooms should be fitted up for the reception of sick soldiers. This order was obeyed and the officers in question were compelled upon very short notice to seek shelter elsewhere; their rooms were fitted up as wards, and now comes the supremely ridiculous feature of the whole case; the five officers so expelled from their rooms had each of them an allowance granted of six shillings per diem for the purpose of procuring suitable lodgings—a matter of impossibility at the remuneration granted—but apart from that, the rooms previously in their occupation have never been necessarily required for the sick; one or two have been used as wards certainly, but the majority have remained vacant and are still so; nor are they ever likely to be required for patients.

Under these circumstances we feel bound to call the attention of our readers to the waste of money involved, not so much on account of the actual amount, but as an illustration of the system which places it in the power of a War Office clerk to issue orders of an imperative nature, from the due observance of which there is no escape on the part of the local authorities, and which orders involve a reckless, ridiculous and wasteful expenditure of public money. The five officers we have alluded to will receive for the current quarter a sum amounting in the aggregate to £135 sterling or nearly at the rate of £550 per annum, representing at 5 per cent interest, a capital of about £11,000. The sum is perhaps not great, but the principle involved in one of immense importance. Surely if we have a Major General placed in command of the forces in this country it is competent for an officer of his high rank and grave responsibility to arrange all

local matters according to the best of his judgement, and the requirements of the service as known to him. Surely he must be better acquainted with the actual wants and necessities of a station like this than any person at home can possibly be. But centralization of power is just now a pet theory, and its unfortunate results are serious loss and great inconvenience.

If General Guy was not considered capable of controlling the local, financial, and other details of his command, why was he sent here? We are well assured that he, if left to his own judgement, would never have made so predigorous a blunder; but he, like all other public officers holding high and important positions, is fettered, trammelled, and controlled by persons who have neither experience to enlighten them, or talent to guide them in the administration of important affairs.

It was to this miserable redtapy that the greatest misfortunes of the late Crimean campaign were justly attributed. It is to the same incomprehensible influence that all the failures and errors of modern days, as regards our soldiers and sailors are traced. Incompetency accompanied by irresponsibility appears to be the primary qualification of too many in lofty places. In the case under consideration a comparatively small sum is involved; but extend the glorious principle, and multiply the amounts to be lavished upon empty air run riot in expence, and revel in squandering, give reins to the humour of those who, having no account to render, possess the power to order and the will to enforce obedience—let them have it all their own way, nor stay them in their wild career, and we shall soon see increasing estimates, calling for corresponding taxation, and producing wide spread dissatisfaction.

It may be thought by some that we are exaggerating and making capital out of a small matter; we deferentially submit that such is not the case. We have no desire to become alarmists, nor are we ambitious of making much of an insignificant blunder but we feel it our duty as journalists to point out a fact which illustrates a delusive theory, and to condemn that theory as impracticable, ineffectual, unjustifiable and absurd.

Locally the subject may not interest a large circle, but our local character is of a temporary nature only; we are Englishmen and are each of us hoping to return to the land of our birth at no very distant period; therefore all that affects home must necessarily affect us, as prosperity at home is prosperity to us, and mismanagement at home extends its baneful results to us here even now, and will influence us much more nearly when we return.

We do hope that some thorough and effectual change will shortly be made in the management of these matters, for the interests of justice, expediency, and the prosperity of the colony as well as that of our home tax-payers.

Our readers will probably recollect that some short time ago a rumour was in circulation that Prussia intended to take possession of Formosa. Popular belief as to the truth of this report was at one time very strong, and it has died away, more from the absolute want of evidence as to its authority, than from any strong official disclaimer on the part of the Prussian government or its representatives. The statement such as it was, however drew public attention to the naval power of Prussia and other Germanic states in these seas, and so far from any jealousy having been exhibited of the small force she has at times stationed on this coast, most people have united in condemning the policy which has left the protection of the large number of small craft sailing under German flags, to British men-of-war.

It is indisputably the duty of every Government possessing a large mercantile marine, to make such efforts as are within its power to afford it suitable protection. One would imagine that the numerous cases of piracy which have taken place during the past 18 months, would have led to strong representations from the Consuls of the various states whose flags have been thus violated, to their home authorities, pointing out the necessity of a few small vessels of war being commissioned for the China coast. Whether such representations have or have not been made we are of course ignorant, but that no effect has

followed on them, if made, is a very obvious fact.

We do not of course allude to Hongkong itself, over the harbour of which we are naturally presumed to exercise a proper surveillance, but to the whole district between the open ports on the China coast, and the not less dangerous seas to the southward of Hongkong. The necessity for a more complete and numerous squadron of vessels for the efficient superintendence of so vast an area has been frequently commented upon by residents in China of every nationality; and when it is considered how large a proportion of sailing vessels are chartered under the flags of Prussia, Bremen, Hamburg and other German states, it cannot be thought unreasonable to expect that they should bear some of the trouble and expense involved in freeing the China seas of pests which international law defines to be the "enemies of mankind at large."

However willing the British Government may be that their vessels should perform this species of police duty, no fleet of the size we are likely to dispatch to this part of the world will be sufficient to maintain a thoroughly efficient watch over so long a line of sea coast, nor must it be forgotten, does the abolition of piracy depend upon the gallant but necessarily spasmodic actions which have of late been so successfully fought by the *Opium, Grasshopper* and other vessels of their class. The destruction of nine junks does little now-a-days to break up a system which may be almost said to be acted upon by every thing floating which is built, manned, and armed by native Chinese. The most decisive action is necessary on the part of the various Ministers now resident at Peking, so as to insist upon, and secure the hearty co-operation of the Chinese officials at the ports, as well as the skill and energy of naval commanders whose good services are often nullified by the action of the mandarins; and that the German states will take steps to act in concert with ourselves and others on so important a matter, is to be desired both for the sake of their own characters as well as the interests of their countrymen.

EXCURSION INTO THE KWANG-TUNG PROVINCE.

III.

Next morning fowls had been caught, and other preparations made for preparing a sumptuous breakfast; Chu-fai-shan and others were standing near the house, probably enjoying the prospect; it was market day, and rows of people were pouring from every direction with their burdens of produce, and among them there appeared two or three tall, thin, and gaunt figures, of the Hakka forces entitled 大同軍 Tai-tung-kwan, the Great United Army, a force no doubt as ready for deeds of pillage as of warfare. They are described as large men, dressed in strong good clothes, with showy craps scarfs pendant from their waists, and immense thick tails wound round their heads, the beau ideal in fact of many degenerate braves whom I have seen leaving Canton. These braves reviled the Shunkum for entertaining "pig-sellers." "What! they said "kill fowls for pig-sellers! better far kill them!" the Shunkum remonstrated and explained, but to no purpose; "away with them" cried the braves—"what! are you such fools as to believe all that? cannot you see what it all means? the Puntis want to sell us off piecemeal to the pig dealers; they have paid money to the mandarins to gain their help, and the mandarins have got a foreign devil up to give color to the affair; you entertain pig-sellers! kill them! kill them! when the Puntis have sold most of the fowls to come down and slaughter the rest." While this was going on, a crowd collected and a cry of "pig sellers" rose along the roads traversed by the market people. Chu-fai-shan quietly retired into the house, and took a hasty breakfast, while the Shunkum continued to try to pacify the mob; after a while, availing of a momentary cessation of the noise, they quietly got into their chairs, and under the moral escort of the Shunkum, and amid renewed shouts and cries, they slowly left the crowd behind, and the road towards Sanhang. Of course the whole party were dreadfully frightened, but the fact that the Shunkum kindly pressed them to remain a day or two with them, till the row had passed over, suggests the idea that the Shunkum, though the habitual rulers of the place, are powerless in the presence of members of the Great United Army. Passing through Ku-tung, again they were hospitably entertained by the Shunkum, and urged pressed to pass a day or two with them, an invitation which they strenuously declined, but they eventually left one of their party to accept the offer, and the rest reached San-hang after dark of the 14th January. What is Ng-hang, and what are the present relations of the San-hang magistrates and its inhabitants?

The best description of a country often conveys a very erroneous idea of the reality; particularly must this be the case where the description is given in an imperfectly known language, and by a Chinese whose experience may probably have increased his natural disposition to exaggerate. All agree that Ng-hang is among the high mountains which I saw to the S.E., and that it is approached only by the narrow pass before described; but the geographical knowledge of the people of the San-hang is generally confined to a very small radius round their own homes, and it is not likely to be extended to a pass, the country devoid of water communication, and avowedly hostile to outsiders; thus it is very probable that this "little" pass means the only pass ordinarily used from this neighbourhood, and that the inhabitants of Ng-hang have practically egress in other directions. Ng-hang is said to contain 100 villages and towns, but this may mean any numbers less than 100 and more than ten; of its superficial extent I despair of getting any satisfactory intelligence, for not only are Chinese very poor judges of distance, but also it is impossible to judge by a glance of the extent of cultivatable land when much of it is situated in narrow valleys and terraced up steep gullies of the hills. Pang's conclusion of peace with the inhabitants is a myth, beyond the fact that the latter do not choose at present to wage war. Here is one of Pang's "homestic" stories which I found current in Shin-hing; the Hakhas had attacked two Puntis villages; thereupon Pang went to the scene of contest in person; descending from his chair, and clothed in his official robes, he approached on foot the destroying robbers; "my dear fellows," he said to have arranged them "why do you thus? do you not know it is very wrong? now do be good, return to your homes, and let these villages alone; you must know this conduct is wrong; and that it grieves my heart to witness such conduct;" upon this the Hakhas fell on their knees, acknowledged the justice of the magistrate's remarks, and promised to behave better for the future. Was this desultory act of robbery the foundation of Pang's story about the conclusion of peace?

The magistrate collects no taxes within the limits of Ng-hang, nor can he exercise any control without the consent of the Hakhas; they do not seem to care much who rules them provided they are not encroached upon by the Puntis, and are themselves allowed to do as they like; they allow no rice to leave their boundaries, and all the stories of starvation and distress receive a significant contradiction in the fact that rice within Ng-hang is only 20 cash a catty, more than one third cheaper than in San-hang, or Canton; it is blanching human bones and scattered unburied in every direction, and no notice is taken of them; whether these are the bones of people who have been killed, or who have died from starvation (for rice may not always have been obtainable) or from natural causes, I cannot say; but their presence, and the careless way in which they are thrown about indicate a callousness to the claims of the dead, unusual among the Chinese, and such a callousness must be a human nature in close relation to a callous regard of human life. As to Sanhang city, and the whole country round, there appears to be nothing to prevent an inroad of the Hakhas whenever they choose to make one; the Puntis country near Ng-hang is depopulated by the predatory incursions of Hakha robbers, and there is nothing to prevent an advance upon Sanhang city; on its walls there is not a gun, and within its walls there is not a soldier, except some twenty men and boys who form the body guard of the magistrate, to oppose them, and the only apparent object which could be availed of to check them in a hostile incursion, is the opposition of Pang holding up his hands, and saying "my dear fellows, why will you be so naughty? But perhaps there is no fear of the Hakhas doing anything of the kind; they have cheap rice in Ng-hang, and I should think very little they did they seek to do anything of the kind; Pang is unburdened with any family except a grown up son, and if the Hakhas chose to come in at the East Gate, he could without inconvenience walk out of the West Gate.

A historian of the Puntis-Hakha feuds would have to fill volumes with intrigues and bad faith on both sides. The Tai-tung-kwan, Great United Army, appear to be the terror of the country, and possess a physical predominance over all the forces; I believe half a dozen of them would strike Sanhang city with terror and dismay. Last year their chief Tai-szuai, was treacherously slaughtered by Puntis at the instigation of his own Hakha subjects; the latter hoped to obtain a dissolution of the army, and peace with the Puntis, but were disappointed.

Military honors were accorded to us as we left Sanhang; an escort to accompany us and our baggage from the city to Tung-han, had been offered and thankfully declined; but Pang was not to be done out of his display of power; his whole army was lined on both sides with soldiers in uniform five on one side of the street and four on the other, keeping back (in theory) a crowd of a couple of hundred very orderly sight-seers. As we entered the boat the band struck up, and to the tune of a fife and tongs, the army of mine, led by eleven officers (two of whom formed the band) crossed the stream in a ferry boat and went through various military evolutions on the opposite bank. The rank and file were armed with matchlocks, which they fired off occasionally, and the roar of

And yet cheap Rice may not always signify no distress; Cash may be dear, and work scarce; and it may be as difficult to get 20 cash there as 40 elsewhere.

Of the 100 villages in Ng-hang, 15 are said to have been Puntis till taken by Hakhas. The travelling Hakhas are said to be scattered throughout Ng-hang, earning a desultory living by cutting grass, &c. Tea is said to be cultivated on the hills around.

The outside Puntis come in on market days and do considerable trade, especially in Oil and Sugar.

These are said to be tokens of distinction, like our medals.

this artillery possessed one good qualification, viz. that it was not deafening; perhaps it was in consideration of our nervous system, that only half charges of coarse powder were used, and no wadding. The officers were unarmed, and a red, tasseled cap—After entertaining us in desultory style for a quarter of an hour in quarrelling about the cost of the ferry, the army "marched easy" away.

NOTES FOR TOURISTS IN THE NORTH OF CHINA.

ART. X.

The most important objects of interest to visitors are nearly all situated to the North of the Capital. A few which we will now proceed to notice lie in other directions. To the South, the Nan-hai-tzu or Southern park, is a large enclosure used by former Emperors as a hunting ground. Strangers are not admitted, but there are some pretty rides to be taken in the immediate vicinity. It is 40 li or about 13 miles in diameter, and contains four buildings for the accommodation of the Emperor and suite.

On the Western side of Peking are several temples and burial grounds which though worth visiting, if in the neighbourhood, do not call for any particular description. The scenery near them is pretty, and those who are fond of riding will do well to take their horses in this direction. The Tien-lung-sun situated outside the N.W. angle of the Chinese city wall is a large residence with foreigners during the heat of summer. It is distinguished by a lofty thirteen storied pagoda.

On the Eastern side is a temple called the Jih-tan somewhat like the Tien-tan before described. A place called the Huang-mi-shang contains an enormous block of wood 120 feet long by about 6 feet in breadth and width, and is thought much of by the Chinese. There is also a great distance from this aged tree which will contain more than 30 men in its hollow trunk. It is known as the Chin-chi-shang.

Immediately outside the An-ting-nan (in the North wall) are situated the Lama temples called Hei-sun and Huang-sun. The latter is said by the Chinese to have been a residence of one of the early Emperors but the statement is unlikely. This temple contains a piece of sculpture known as the Han-po-yi which, during the late war attracted the particular attention and admiration of Lord Elgin.

The plain between this and the Walls of Peking is the drill ground of the Imperial troops. The drill as a rule takes place early, 5 o'clock being the usual hour. Before proceeding to mention the most remarkable temples etc., which are to be seen to the Northward of Peking it will perhaps be as well to notice the most celebrated spot (in the eyes of foreigners at least) which the province of Chih-li boasts—Yuen-ming-Yuen. To give the name of the idea of its former magnificence may be interesting to those who read Mr. Williams' description which is far as one can now judge was tolerably correct.

The park of Yuen-ming-yuen i.e. (Round and Splendid gardens), so celebrated in the history of the foreign embassies to Peking, lies about eight miles north west of the city, and is estimated to contain twelve square miles. The country in this direction rises into gentle hills, and advantage has been taken of the natural surface in the arrangement of the different parts of the grounds, which the whole presents every variety of hill and dale, woodlands and lawns, interspersed with canals, pools, rivulets and lakes, the banks of which have been thrown up or diversified in imitation of the free hand of nature. Some parts are filled, groves and tangled thickets occur here and there, and places are purposely left wild in order to contrast the better with the highly cultivated precincts of a palace, or to form a rural pathway to a retired summer-house.

Barrow says there are no less than thirty distinct places of residence for the Emperor or his Ministers within this park, around which are many houses occupied by eunuchs and servants, each constituting a little village. The principal hall of audience stands upon a granite platform, and is surrounded by peristyle of wooden columns upon which the roof rests; the length is one hundred and ten feet, the breadth forty feet, and the height twenty. Within the outer colonnade is another serving for the walls of the room, having intercommunications of brick work about four feet high, and lattice-work covered with oil paper, so contrived as to be thrown open in pleasant weather. Above the lattices, but between the top of the columns and going around the hall, is an elaborately carved frieze gaily decorated; the ceiling, also, is whimsically painted, and corresponds to the inclination of the roof. The throne stands in a recess at the head of the hall, and is made of wood beautifully carved. The general appearance of this and other buildings in this enclosure is slat-bay, and neglect in to changeable a climate soon destroys all the varnish and woodwork upon which the Chinese bestow their chief pains.*

In its present state the traveller will be struck with the thorough demolition effected by the troops "not one stone being left upon another" in many places, to quote the old saying.

Those who wish to visit this gigantic memorial of Chinese perfidy—as it may now be well called—must be careful to ask for Wan-shou-shan and not for Yuen-ming-yuen as that portion of the grounds open to the visitor is known by the former name. Yuen-ming-yuen proper is now closed, and parts of it are even said to be inhabited by persons attached to the Court. It will however require the work of a lifetime to restore this once magnificent palace to its former grandeur.

Admittance to Wan-shou-shan is obtained by civility and bribes, as is usual in most parts of China; for a large party a donation of one dollar to the gate-keeper is expected though if nothing be given no objection can be raised; the latter proceeding however acts badly for future visitors, a consideration which we fear has not always its due weight with British tourists.

The Coup d'oeil from the top of the hill is perhaps as beautiful as ever, and is well worth the toil of the ascent.

The temples, &c., most worth visiting to the Northward are as follows. Of the first seven of these we can only say that they are pleasant places to visit with a picnic party, but present no very special objects of interest to call for a more extended notice. It is impossible under present circumstances to give particulars of the roads, &c. This information must be obtained on the spot and as few are likely to visit them alone, it will probably be easy

to persuade a resident or one well acquainted with the route to bear them Company.

Ta-Chung-sun,* Hei-lung-tan,*
Po-yung-kuan,* Pi-yun-sun,*
Wang-hai-lo,* Shi-san-hing,*
Mian-feng-shan,*

Other temples worth visiting to the Northward of Peking are:

Wan-shou-sun, Hai-ling,
Niang-niang-miao, Nan-lung,
Chuan-sing-miao, Chang-yang,
Sung-wan-tau,
Wei-chuan,
Po-li-chuang,
Yu-chi-shan, &c.

Ta-Chung-sun, or the "great bell temple" is a building situated some 3 miles outside the T'sheng gate. The bell whence the temple derives its name and fame is said to be the largest hung in existence, being 18 feet in height and about fifteen in diameter. In the top is a round hole and standing on a gallery which surrounds the huge casting visitors generally amuse themselves with pitching down copper cash to the ragged crowd below which never fails to collect when foreign devils (who are free with their cash) are present. The priests who are as ragged as the others generally speaking, have a dislike to allowing the bell to be struck as the attention of the rain God is supposed to be attracted thereby. A few tiao however generally overcome their scruples though a remarkable coincidence fell within the knowledge of the writer; some Europeans being requested to assist as they would bring down rain, pious priests used to strike the bell headless of the priests' remonstrances. The moment it was struck a sharp shower of rain came down and the Buddha had to acknowledge for once that Buddhism was triumphant.

A fee of two tiao from each individual is the sum generally expected when a large party visits the Ta-Chung-sun.

The Po-yung-kuan is situated but a short distance to the N.W. of the Hei-ping-shan. A yearly fair is held here, and during its continuance a singular custom prevails of two priests seating themselves under the arch of a bridge and remaining motionless during the entire day while a crowd of all denominations pelt them with copper cash; according to the popular idea a supernatural power prevents their being hit, however careful the aim of those throwing at them. During the time of the writer's visit a party of Europeans however as the difficulty in hitting the living targets merely consisted in an arrangement which most boys at school given to playing "egg cast" could have successfully overcome.

The time of this annual ceremony is the 18th and 19th of the first month of the Chinese year i.e., about the end of February.

The Wang-hai-lo is the site of a former halting place of the Emperor when proceeding from or to Peking; it derives its name from there having been formerly an extensive artificial lake on one side of the Imperial grounds. It is now dry and its level bed has of late years been used for the amateur races.

Foreigners, reviews of troops, &c. Mao-feng-shan is a small temple situated on a lofty hill some three thousand feet in height at about 30 miles from Peking in a N. West direction. The ascent in some parts is very laborious and there is a certain part of the road called the "San-pai-shih-lo-pao-chow-shih" i.e., "the 360 elbows." The actual number of turns is 52, and it requires some courage to ascend in a chair, as the natives frequently do, a false step on the part of one's bearers being attended with most unpleasant consequences. The view from the temple is very grand but not very extensive, the valley of the Hun-ho which is the only low ground visible being shut in by the hilly ranges of the Hsi-shan.

The temple of Hei-lung-tan is well worth visiting both on account of its natural beauties as well as of its history and accommodation which is there to be met with; it is about 17 miles from Peking. Within the walls is a beautiful pool fed by a spring which the name of the temple—"Black Dragon"—is derived. The dragon is said to inhabit this pool and offerings are made to him on the marble terrace and steps by which one descends to the water. At one end of the pool (which is about fifty feet across and forms a magnificent swimming bath) is a small house which is usually used by visitors during the summer months. The presiding deity is the Ling-wang or rain God, who is clothed in a yellow robe sits in wooden dignity in the highest part of the temple. The robe is said to have been conferred on his Godship to atone for certain rough treatment which he underwent in the time of Chien Lung's, not causing rain to come down when wanted, he was carried off into Mongolia with an iron chain round his neck. Just as his escort arrived at the borders of China rain began to pour down in the most liberal manner, so he was taken back to his old situation in the temple and clothed in the robes of honor which in Chinese eyes fully compensated for any amount of previous ill treatment.

The temple of Pi-yun-sun is usually considered to be the finest specimen of a Chinese temple to be met with outside of Peking. It is about eight miles outside the North wall and is the "Yellow Temple" of the neighbourhood. Travellers are strongly recommended to visit it. Its greatest curiosities are the "Hall of the 500 Lohan" and the representations of the tortures to be undergone in the infernal regions which consist of some thousand figures each about a foot high, inflicting and suffering every torment that the human imagination can conceive. A couple of rooms ought to be obtained at any of these temples for, at the most eight or ten dollars a month. The Chinese pay much less, but the unfortunate high price of prices in the temple is the first residents has led to most extortionate demands on the part of the priests.

The Shi-san-hing or 13 tombs of the Ming Emperors are well worth visiting. They are distant about 10 miles from the walls; after riding over some rather rough ground the traveller passes through three detached gables and comes upon an avenue about two-thirds of a mile in length. On either side of this are sculptured animals and men of colossal size in the following order:—Six Horses, two Griffins, two Elephants, two Camels and four Lions. Passing these one comes to the largest and most celebrated of the tombs, that of Tai-wen or Yen-wang. The shrine is in the centre of an immense hall 220 feet long and 92 feet 8 inches broad supported by 32 pillars (exclusive of those in the walls). Each pillar is 11 feet 4 inches in circumference at the centre, and is about 60 feet high. The ceiling is in good preservation. A second building containing the coffin of the deceased Emperor stands about 50 feet behind the great

hall; it is built on an immense brick mound pierced by a long slanting tunnel which has a most remarkable echo and is moreover a "whispering gallery." These tombs were repaired by Chien Lung, and an inscription near the entrance state the fact.

REVIEW.

THE "JAPAN PUNCH."

From the "Japan Times."

Were the Overland Mail a purely Commercial paper, some apology might be thought necessary for this review, but professing as it does to be a "political and general news" as well as a means of giving a degree of Commercial Intelligence of the fortnight to correspondents in other parts of the world, it would be incomplete, were no notice to be taken of such a production as this now under our notice—which records in so striking a manner and with no mean skill, the incidents of the history of Yokohama.

A strong sense of humour and appreciation of the power of ridicule has always been characteristic of the English mind. Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* are read by many who never heard of his *Parson's Tale* and the best known and best loved of all Shakespeare's characters is certainly *Falstaff* and whole cantos of Butler's *Hudibras* are known by heart by yemen in the west of England who could not repeat a line of the *Paradise Lost*. To come nearer our own time and to show more clearly the political value of caricature and comic poetry, we may instance the doggerel of Thomas Wharton, who boasted after the Restoration of 1689 that he had sung a King out of three kingdoms. He probably confounded cause with effect, but the hold of his verse on the popular mind was so strong and so enduring that no touch in the character of *Uncle Toby*, created after the lapse of seventy years by Smollett, would have been so significant as the trick which he attributed to the veteran of the army of Flanders of whistling *Lilliputians*. Hogarth was certainly the most popular artist of his time and, since then caricatures of Gilroy, Hablot Brumby, Cruikshank and Leech have succeeded in the political arena, and have been engaged, as important an influence on the public mind as the ablest leading articles or the subtlest pamphlets. And now, isolated efforts having been combined, they have culminated in *Punch* and a political engine of great power has been, during the past few years, built up by the wit of London, which acts on the national mind with greater force, as appealing more directly to the perceptions of the multitude, than any more serious organ of party opinion.

The gentleman to whose unaided pen we owe the *Japan Punch*, had talent and originality, which we regret to see used in such a limited field as Yokohama; were it not that we cannot consent to deprive ourselves of the amusement we derive from his residence among us. We hear with pleasure that his enterprise has been crowned with such success as to warrant his perseverance in it. We are aware that a certain number of copies of his publication have found their way to Europe, but without some explanation of the subjects and drift of his cartoons, they could hardly be fully appreciated there. It is to supply this want and in the hope, at the same time, of increasing his home circulation, that we have undertaken this Review, for the illustration of which, a large number of his cartoons have been transferred, and which are used in printing *Punch*, have been placed at our service.

The first of our artist's efforts to which we would draw our reader's attention is "Britannia bleeding the Tycoon." This appears in the current number and is a capital caricature of Mr. Williams' article in the *Japan Times* on the young Tycoon meekly submitting his arm to the lance of Britannia, who bleeds him to the extent of Three Million Mexican dollars, the amount of Simonsen's indemnity money. She has her trident and shield with her—Admiral King's fleet and the XXth Regiment, and is supported by public opinion, as hinted in the significant note "The lion is so ashamed that he refuses to attend." The two leading bankers of the port, into whose treasuries flow the proceeds of this abominable robbery are carrying away the contents of the bason. Our ally seems to be almost fainting under the operation of the lance, and his assistants, being the Customs' duties, of which it is well known he gets but a small share and Chioshiu, in the distance, is splitting with laughter—as well he may be, to see one of his enemies weakening another by making him pay for his fault. The caricature is not so good as the original, but it is better so, because more rapidly, by this caricature than could be by pages of print and we strongly commend it to the consideration of Members of Parliament who have any questions to put to the present Ministry on the conduct of the last "little war" in Japan.

The next picture, said by the artist to be from the original by Stotsbashi, "the minister who, according to the *Japan Herald*, took such liberties with the Mikado on the occasion of the ratification of the Treaty—the representatives of Treaty powers are shown rejoicing, in a *pas de deux*, with the Mikado, who is being carried off by his attendants. The lineaments of the Mikado are pretty well known in China. The enthusiastic gentleman to the left is A. C. L. Portman Esq., the American Charge d'Affaires. Setting to him the Minister of the United States, Mr. Roche, who so ably represents the Court of the Tuileries, completes the group. Public men of course, are fair game for gentlemen of Mr. Wigram's profession; on this occasion, on the strength of the proverb, "Let those laugh who win" we have no doubt that the Ministers thoroughly enjoyed the cartoon themselves, and may be tempted to let their fellow-countrymen enjoy the joke with them.

Our artist, however, as would appear from the third of his sketches which we have selected as illustrations of his review—does not scruple to "invade the sanctity of private life" and cruelly heap up to public notice the affecting scene which was taken place on the Bund on the occasion of the departure of the *Cadiz* (1st Dec. 1865) when, in consequence of an unfortunate accident, our Overland paper was not out in time for the Mail. The two gentlemen represented in the sketch, and the exceeding truth of the likeness we vouch: especially happy has the artist been in catching the expression of the distinguished individual to the left, who is tearing his hair and reproaching his collaborator with the unnecessary delay. The artist has taken place on the Bund on the occasion of the departure of the *Cadiz* (1st Dec. 1865) when, in consequence of an unfortunate accident, our Overland paper was not out in time for the Mail. 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no one has been more soli-
ove the "coule scandal" from
e has been for some time past
t not that he has also been
ounded by those under his im-
rol. But admitting all this,
l point out that the means he
must be inefficient so long as
the system of "crimps," i. e. Chi-
n, procurers or agents, is al-
lone. The fact that the
d on tender toes—are open
ed, goes for nothing, and
owing reasons. Those who
ted with the character of
ral Chinese—we except
e immediate neighbour-hood
—are, or should be, well
very few except those who
promise of a literary career,
their native village; and that
a journey of over fifty miles,
about the same importance in
a passage from Rome to
would to such of us as are
to our rapid means of locomo-
tain "volunteers" for en-
inese agents travel through the
ch as our recruiting officers do,
dazzled the eyes of the Chin-
ous and their friends, with the
gift of a few dollars, send
any them to certain coolie em-
ees. So far nothing is unfair,
suming that the Chinese agents
; the Chinese themselves as-
er, that the said agents kidnap
coolies sent down to the ports;
ave no means of judging ex-
he native proclamations issued
of good repute, but the ques-
aterial as regards the point we
eking to prove.

ies on arrival at the ports are
to the emigration office, where,
ad by our correspondent, they
ement binding themselves to
the countries indicated, and the
of the programme, which is
above board enough, is carried

first difficulty in the matter is
n as to the trustworthiness of
agent. We know of a case in
h can be verified by application
er Majesty's Consulates on the
certain number of coolies had
t to the British Emigration
a Chinaman employed in the
office, who stated that they
arly come to him and requested
u the way of emigrating; the
able to speak the local patois
y questioned the men and find-
everything was apparently as re-
directed them to embark on a
informing them that they would
ve the bonus, and advance due
ay in question the agent was im-
vately that the Chinese employ-
at moment on board "squeeze-
d with a constable and caught
act. A large sum of money
oped by the Chinaman on the
which when collected amounted
two hundred dollars. The agent
requested the Captain to summon
e aft, told them, that having
the Chinese employ in "squeeze-
wished to make an example of
hade each man come forward
of how much he had been rob-
a single coolie could be pro-
portion to speak! and after a hour's
d persuasion the agent left, taking
y with him, which he handed over
the Chinese authorities, while the culprit
ntually allowed to go free, as no
ated against him.

y afterwards the agent got hold of
e coolies privately, and asked him
one would speak. "Because,"
d the coolie, "whoever did so
ave suffered for it; his family
ave been ruined," and he then
a good deal which led to addition-
being exercised in receiving men
re introduced by another apparent-
erested party.

AP of the United States and Mexico,
Professor H. D. Robinson, Boston, and A.
Kerr Johnson, F. R. S. E. Engraved in the
finest style on Copper Plates. Size, 54 inches by
684, 544 miles to the inch. On rollers, varnished—
Price \$18.
Hongkong, December 7, 1864.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, and the
Undersigned in the Firm of F. B. CAMA & Co. of
this place, ceased on the 15th October, 1865.
MR BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA will continue
the Business on his own account under the
same name.
HORMAJEE EDALJEE.
Hongkong, November 14, 1865.

ing the agreement. The apprehension of
one of the coolies who was on board the
Hongkong at the time of the mutiny, will
no doubt throw some interesting light on
the subject of the employment of Chinese
sub-agents.

The next question, and one which we
have asserted is not met by the statement
that the barracoons are "open" for the
coolies to come and go as they like, is—
How far the present system pursued at
Macao tends to destroy the actual though
not the legal, liberty of the coolie?

Supposing the coolie to have signed his
engagement, or even if he have not yet
performed that, (in Chinese eyes) perfect-
ly unmeaning ceremony, his position is
this; if he is in the same state as when brought,
he is penniless and little better than a beg-
gar—if he has received his bonus or ad-
vance, it has in every human probability
been "squeezed" from him by one or more
of his fellow countrymen. To tell a
being in such a state that "the door is open
and that he may return if he chooses," to
a home which probably lies many hundred
miles inland, is a mere mockery. His poverty,
coupled with the adverse influence of the
Chinese who have "volunteered" him, is
quite a sufficient bar to his availing himself
of the leave to return, while the certainty
that any misfortune which might befall his
family, would be laid at his door, and that
a returned beggar would probably not meet
with the most hearty welcome, adds to his
determination to make the best of what
he may consider, when too late, is a foolish
act on his own part.

Space forbids our entering into the me-
dical aspect of the question at present;
but as we intend to publish such letters as
our Macao correspondent may send us,
reserving to ourselves the right of com-
ment when convenient, our readers will
doubtless in a short time hear something
more of the working of the present Coolie
system. Meantime we conclude by again
stating our belief that the high authorities
of Macao are really anxious to abolish
present or past abuses, and we commend
our remarks to their notice for considera-
tion in a calm and candid spirit.

INTIMATIONS.

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.
PUBLISHED at this office, No. 2 WYNDHAM
STREET, (back of the Club).—
1. THE EVENING MAIL.
EVERY DAY.
PRICE—32 per Month.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—First insertion, 10 lines
and under \$1; each additional line, 10 cents.
Subsequent insertions, per Week, 50 cents, and
5 cents. ("Agency" Notices are excepted,
for which only one charge per week is made.)

2. THE CHINA MAIL.
ONCE-A-WEEK.
(ON THURSDAY NIGHT).
PRICE—25 per Annum; Single Copies, 44 cents.
ADVERTISING.—First insertion, 10 lines, \$1; each
additional line, 20 cents. Subsequent inser-
tions, 50 cents and 10 cents.

3. THE OVERLAND MAIL.
ONCE-A-FORTNIGHT.
(THE MORNING OF THE MAIL'S DEPARTURE).
PRICE.—To Subscribers, 10 lines, \$3; to
non-subscribers \$12. Single Copies, 50 cents.
ADVERTISING.—The same as in the Weekly. All
"NOTICES OF FIRMS" appearing in the Weekly
will be inserted in the Overland, and charged
for, unless otherwise ordered.

A. SHORTREDE & Co.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1865.

NOTICE.

Messrs A. SHORTREDE & Co. would draw the
attention of parties advertising to the facilities
offered by the alterations lately made in the manage-
ment of the Firm for repetitions in Chinese of Notices
respecting Shipping and Mercantile affairs generally.
These advertisements will at first be inserted in the
Supplemental sheet, and should a sufficient number
be sent in will be published on a separate slip.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

For the Current Week.
Translated by Messrs SHORTREDE & Co. \$1 for
the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent
per character.
If sent in already translated into Chinese 50 cents
for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one
cent per character.
(2) Repetitions half-price.

(3) Copperplate Bill Heads and Visiting Cards
promptly and neatly executed.
Paper and Envelopes embossed with Crests,
Initials, &c.
A. SHORTREDE & Co.
"China Mail" Office,
Hongkong, January 25, 1865.

FOR SALE AT THE "CHINA MAIL"
OFFICE.

MAP of the United States and Mexico, by
Professor H. D. Robinson, Boston, and A.
Kerr Johnson, F. R. S. E. Engraved in the
finest style on Copper Plates. Size, 54 inches by
684, 544 miles to the inch. On rollers, varnished—
Price \$18.
Hongkong, December 7, 1864.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, and the
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this place, ceased on the 15th October, 1865.
MR BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA will continue
the Business on his own account under the
same name.
HORMAJEE EDALJEE.
Hongkong, November 14, 1865.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s NOTICES.

STEAM TO SWATOW, AMOY,
AND RUMCHAU.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Chartered Steamship
"JESSO," will have quick despatch for the
above places.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, March 22, 1866.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, MARSEILLES,
AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY'S Steamship "OTTAWA,"
Captain HASELWOOD, with Her Majesty's Mail,
Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this
for the above Places on SUNDAY, the 1st April,
at 9 A.M.

CARGO will be received on board until 5 P.M.
on the 30th Instant SPECIE until Noon on the 31st;
and PARCELS until 5 P.M. on the 30th.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE
REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and
Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is
required by the Egyptian Government, and must be
delivered by the Shipper to the Company's Agents,
with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels, and the
Company do not hold themselves responsible for any
detention or prejudice which may happen from
incorrectness on such declaration.

* Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black
Bills of Lading, are particularly requested to notice
Terms and Conditions of these Bills of Lading, with
reference to the transhipment and forwarding of
Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their In-
surance Policies in respect of the same.

For particulars regarding Freight and Passage,
apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong,
THOS. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 17, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages are still unclaimed,
and are lying in the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Parcel
Room at the risk and expense of the Consignees,
who are requested to take immediate delivery:—

1 Box Baggage.
D. B. 183677, 5 Cases Needles.
Hongkong, March 17, 1866.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TREASURE.

TO facilitate the work of Shippers, the Company
have arranged to receive any Treasure intended for
Shipment in their Steamers at their Offices in the
Queen's Road.

Treasure will be received in this manner any
day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., up to
the day preceding that of the Steamer's departure.
Should the hour fixed for leaving be later than Noon,
shippers will be received on the day of departure,
from 7 to 9 A.M.

Shippers desiring to avail of this arrangement will
please send along with their Treasure, Shipping
Orders and Receipts carefully filled up with Marks,
Description, and Destination, and if the Bills of
Lading are delivered at the same time the work will
be greatly facilitated.

The Company of course except the "risk of boats,"
&c., as covered by ordinary Marine Insurance.

With reference to the foregoing notice, it is hereby
intimated that the Company's Godowns are now
ready for the reception of Opium and other Cargo
for shipment in the Company's Steamers, under the
same condition as stated above.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 18 August, 1864.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES
DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

PARQUEBOTS POSTE-FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ALEXANDRIA,
MESSINA, MARSEILLES.

ALSO,
BOMBAY, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS
CALCUTTA.

ON SUNDAY, the 26th March, at 2 P.M.,
the Company's Steamship "CAMBOGE,"
Commanded by Messrs. H. L. M. N., with H.B.M.'s
Mail, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave
this Port for the above places, corresponding.

AT GALLÉ, with one of "British India Steam
Navigation" Company's Steamers for Bombay.

AT ADEN, with the Company's Mail Steamers for
Seychelles, London, and Mauritius.

AT MESSINA, with the Company's Mail Steamer or
all the Italian Ports.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as
well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through
Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

The Company has authority to grant Insurance
on all Cargo conveyed by its Vessels, at a premium
of 14 per cent upon Merchandise, and 1 per cent on
Treasure, from Hongkong to Lyons, Paris, London,
and Holland, and proportionally for places outside
of Suez.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 o'clock
of the 23rd March, Specie and Parcels until 5 o'clock
of the 24th.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value
of the Packages destined beyond Suez is required by
the Egyptian Government, and must be furnished by
the Shipper to the Agents with the Bills of Lading,
and the Company will not be responsible for any
consequence or prejudice which may ensue from an
incorrect declaration.

For particulars respecting Freight and Passage
apply at the Company's Office, Queen's Road.

A. CONIL,
Agent.
Hongkong, March 7, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE following Cases are still unclaimed and are
lying in the "Messageries Impériales" Parcel
Room, at the risk and expense of the Consignees,
who are requested to take immediate delivery:—

From Marseilles.—

L. (in diamond), 1 Case Books.
L. & Co., No. 11, 1 do. Glassware.
Pascote Pastoretty, 1 do. Preserves.
F. S. (in triangle) F.A.D., 5 chests Merch.
4/6, 12/13, 4 do. do.
F.A.D. 716, 1472/3, 102, 10 do. do.
P. & B. 3554/3968, 1 case do.
N. R. 122, 4 do. do.
C. V. 123.5, 4 do. do.
M. L. G. 1, 1 do. do.

From Bombay.—

M. B. 2413, 1 Chest Opium.
J. S. 58, 1 " "
N. (in diamond), 1 " "
H. R. 13, 1 " "
S. J., 1 Bundle Ivory.
S. G., 2 Pieces Ivory.
N/M, 5 " "

A. CONIL,
Agent.
Hongkong, March 18, 1866.

INSURANCES.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000.
In 200 Shares of \$5,000 each.

Managing Committee.
WILLIAM NELSON, Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant
& Co.)
JOHN W. McLELLAN, Esq., (Manager, Commer-
cial Bank Corporation of India and the East).
RICHARD DEACON, Esq., (Messrs. John Burd &
Co.)

General Agents.
Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

THE Head Office of the Company is at Victoria,
Hongkong, and Agencies have been opened at
the following Ports, where Policies for Marine Risks
will be issued upon the usual Terms.

At Canton, Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
At Fuhchow, Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
At Shanghai, Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
At Hankow, H. G. BINGDES, Esq., at Messrs
Augustine Heard & Co.
At Kiukiang, JOHN PASTORIUS, Esq., at Messrs
Augustine Heard & Co.
At Swatow, Messrs BRADLEY & Co.
At Tientsin, Messrs FENOUSSON & Co.
At Bangkok, F. BLAZZ, Esq., at Messrs Augustine
Heard & Co.
At Saigon, Messrs W. G. HALL & Co.
At Singapore and Penang, Messrs BOUTEREAU &
Co.

At Amoy, Messrs RUSSELL & STURGES.
At Yokohama, A. O. GAY, Esq., at Messrs Augus-
tine Heard & Co.
At Rangoon, Ayob and Bassein, Messrs NIK-
BUNA & Co.

Agencies at other Ports of China and Japan and
also in India, Europe, and America, will be shortly
established.

Payment for Losses will be made wherever an
Agency of the Company exists, in one Month after
proof of loss.

In addition to the usual Brokerage of 10 (Ten)
per cent, a further return of five per cent upon
Premium paid will be made to all Insurers with the
Company.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
General Agents.
Hongkong, November 10, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special
Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809,
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £233,927.
ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong for the
above Company are prepared to grant Policies
against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any
Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT
INSURANCE OFFICE.

137 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., Managers.
Established 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept Risk
on behalf of this Office, by First-class Steamers
THOS. SUTHERLAND,
Agent.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1862.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
(Established by Charter 1720.)

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the
above Corporation, are prepared to grant PO-
LICIES against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000
on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same
DENT & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1865.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE
COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr CHARLES
MAKINTOSH has been appointed Agent
for the Company in Hongkong, and will take charge
of the affairs of the Company on and after the First
of February, 1866.

Messrs GILMAN & Co. will cease to act as Agents,
for the Company on the 31st January.

The Company's offices are temporarily at Messrs
GILMAN & Co.'s but will shortly be Removed, to
the new Premises, in V'Agular Street, next door
to Mr DOUGLAS LARSEN'S.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN S. MACINTOSH,
Secretary.

Shanghai, January 16, 1866.

Consulting Committee in Hongkong.
H. B. GIBB, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.)
William Lemon, Esq., (Messrs. Gilman & Co.)
Francis Parry, Esq., (Messrs. Birley & Co.)

司公險保方北國中

啟者本公司之董事會已議決將本公司之
香港地方自一千八百六十六年二月一
日起移往上海英界一號路已遷在自
己之辦事處在德記拉街八
月三十一號止不復辦理本公司之
事務於英三月一號起遷往上海英
界六日奉總理人麥堅多士啟
係機文利公司之未士央利文利公
厘之公司佛蘭西士巴厘

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ELDRED
HALTON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June
last, and Mr. JAMES PENNER DUCKERSON was
admitted a Partner on the 1st July.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, January 11, 1866.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date, Mr. N. B. DENNIS
will assume the Management of the Business
and Sign the Firm of A. SHORTREDE & Co. Per
Procuration.

A. SHORTREDE & Co.
Per G. FALCONER,
Executor for the late JAMES KEMP
Hongkong, January 22, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS
S. ODELL, in our Firm, ceased on the 31st
December, 1865, and Mr. HARVEST DEACON has
this day been admitted a Partner.

DEACON & Co.
Canton, January 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

MR G. VON BÜLTZINGSLÖWEN is au-
thorised to sign our Firm per procuration,
from this date.

WM. MATHIEU & Co.
Batavia, 26th December, 1865.

NOTICE.

MR GUSTAVE PILLIET is authorised to sign
our Firm per procuration from this date.

ED. RENARD & Co.
Saigon, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned, as Public
TEA INSPECTOR and COMMISSION AGENT at
this Port, will from this date be carried on under the
style of KINNEAR & Co.

W. B. KINNEAR.
Fochow, January 1, 1865.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as
MERCHANDISE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
under the Firm of LINCKER & Co.

A. G. LINCKER.
Swatow, 1st July, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility in our Firm of
MR ROBERT RICHARD WESTALL, MR
RANDAL HUMPHSON, CHAMBERS
GRAVES is this day admitted a Partner.

Our Partners in China now are MR WILLIAM
HARGREAVES, MR ROBERT BRAND and MR
JUSTUS WILLIAM HENRY ESCHERICH.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of ROBERT
JAMES FARRIDGE, ROBERT MURHEAD REDDIE,
(deceased), and JAMES WHITLOW, in our Establish-
ments in China, ceased Yesterday, and To-day we
have admitted as Partners, the Hon. CHIDLAND WILLIAM
FARRIDGE, JOSEPH FARRIDGE, HOLLIDAY,
RICHARD ROWETT, and JOSEPH FERRATT BARNES.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this
Port under the firm of DEJTEEN
VON BERGEN as Merchants and Agents.

ED. DEJTEEN.
E. W. VON BERGEN.
Hongkong, January 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of
JAMES KEMP, late of Hongkong Deceased, having
been granted to the Undersigned, all Persons having
CLAIMS against the Estate of said Deceased, are
requested to send in the same to the Undersigned,
on or before the 30th day of June next, otherwise
they will not be received. And all persons inter-
ESTED to the said Estate are hereby requested to pay
the amount of their Debts to the Undersigned, with-
out delay.

G. FALCONER,
Executor.
Hongkong, December 20, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENZINE COLLAS.

THIS Preparation is of the greatest use in dissolv-
ing out all Greasy Stains from Silks, Cloths,
and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also
from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the
Fabric, this Liquid will not damage it; and being
perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease
Stains from Valuable Papers and Drawings. For
cleaning Goggles it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d.
Wholesale Agents J. Sanger and Son; 150 Oxford
St, London, and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe
the name, COLLAS. All others are counterfeits.

AMMUNITION.

ELY'S AMMUNITION
of every description
For Sporting or Military Purposes.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt
Wadings to prevent the leading of Gun-
Wire Cartridges for Killing Game, &c., at long dis-
tances. These Cartridges are of superior
quality for Shot Guns and Rifles. Pin Cartridges,
for "Lefauchaux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 mil-
limetres.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for
Colts', Deane's, Truett's, Adams's, and other Re-
volvers.

RIFLE CARTRIDGES
for Enfield Rifles, also for Westley
Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Mont Storn's, Green's,
and other Breech-loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight, made by compression
from soft-Refined Lead. Mechanically fitted pro-
jectiles for Rigby's and Henry's Rifles.
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Wholesale only.

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THE following articles of the best quality, for
Sporting and Military purposes, may be had
of all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder TRE-
UBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PER-
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Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns and Wire
Cartridges for Killing Game at Long Distances.

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57 UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON E.C.
Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department.
Wholesale only.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, INCLUDING
MEDICATED LOZENGES, REFINED
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of Chillingworth, Smith & Co., Messines.
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May, 1865.

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CHAMBER HAT.

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ARMY HELMETS & CAPS with latest improvements.
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Manufacturers of
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all kinds of Machinery, and will furnish prices
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Is the great Remedy for
ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHES, HEARTBURN,
INDIGESTION, SORE ERUPTION AND
BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

It is the Physician's Cure of
GOUT,
RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complaints
of the Bladder, and in the cases of
FEVER and FEVERISH IRRITABILITY OF SKIN.

It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and
gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Fe-
males, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, DINNE-
FORD'S MAGNESIA is indispensable, and when
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A DELICIOUSLY EFFERVESCENT SALINE
AND APERTIVE.

Prepared by
DINNEFORD & Co.,
CHEMISTS—LONDON,
And sold by Druggists and Storekeepers through-
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CAUTION.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and
see that DINNEFORD & Co. is on every Bottle
and Label.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.

OSTEO EIDON.
PATENT, 1ST MARCH, 1862.
MESSRS GABRIEL'S
INVENTION FOR SUPPLYING
ARTIFICIAL MINERAL TEETH, WITH
SOFT FLEXIBLE GUMS.

Entirely dispensing with the use of Springs, Wires, or
Metallic Fastenings, and especially adapted for
those of long residence in Warm Climates.

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(Diploma 1815).
27, Harley Street Cavendish Square, and 4
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Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forward-
ing particulars as to the condition of their mouths,
with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by
return that which will enable them to take an im-
pression of a partial or complete set of Teeth.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTAL-
GIQUE for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s.
6d., and 21s. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for
stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change
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GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on the Teeth,
which explains the numerous advantages obtainable
by their patented method, may be had of their Agents
or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve
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INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS
PEPSINE.

THIS Invaluable Medicine for weak and impaired
digestion, may be had in the form of Powder,
Wine and Lozenges. The Powder is Pure, the Wine
Unaltered, and the Lozenges a New, Agreeable,
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GELATINE (MORSON'S PATENT).
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Preparations carefully packed for shipment.
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Roofs supplied with or without Framework.
BRADY'S ITALIAN ROOFING ZINC,
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REDUCTION
in Prices of
VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BANDS,
VALVES, WASHERS, HOSE, TUBING,
all kinds of CLOTHING,
and every Article made in this Material.
All Goods Warranted.

Eleven Prize Medals have been awarded these goods.

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CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY
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PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
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CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Renowned First
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Purchasers desirous of being supplied with C. &
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thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful to
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genuine preparations bear their names and address
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Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vi-
negar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM
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are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by
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HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Oxford Sauces, Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese
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C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
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Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good
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"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly
esteemed in India; and is, in my opinion, the most
palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that
is made."

CAUTION.
LEA AND PERRINS
Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations
of their celebrated
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the For-
eign Markets have been supplied with
Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling
those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more
instances the name of L. and P. forged.

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may
manufacture or vend such imitations, and have
instructed their correspondents in the various parts
of the world, to advise them of any infringement of
their rights.

Ask FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.
* Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors,
Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell,
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